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ERISTIAN MATHILICIENGIE AND EASTERN CHRONICHE.

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NEW SERIES, VOL. 2.-No. 2.

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Augusta,

Benjamin Dean.

GEORGIA.

INTERESTING SELECTIONS.

PRICE'S OBSERVATIONS. A friend has placed in our hands a 12 mo. pamphlet of 87 pa-ces, printed in London and reprinted in Bosdependent nation, written by that emi-and venerable man RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D. It is entitled " Observations the importance of the American Revolution, at the means of making it a benefit to the orld," and contains a series of Letters adsed to the citizens of the United States pon the most important subjects in which re involved our political existence and na-ional excellence. The work is now probaout of print, but deserves preservation .-We shall from time to time make such exreader and useful to the public. We exal importance of an unrestrained liberty the improvement of the world.

religions, as well as in civil matters. It

Anaxagoras was tried and be found well worth an attentive and se-

OF LIBERTY.—The next point I would

ment.

existence there. In this respect the govof the interposition of civil governments in
ernments of the United States are liveral matters of speculation.

Should we satisfactosons is everlasting: the New Testament. to a degree that is unparalleled. They have the distinguished honor of being the first states under heaven in which forms of government have been established favorable to universal liberty. They have been thus distinguished in their infancy. What then will they be in a more advanced state; when time and experience, and the con-ability which are manifested in it. We may curring assistance of the wise and virtu-take another occasion to extract the remainwhen time and experience, and the conous, in every part of the earth, shall have ing article in the number before us, which is introduced into the new governments, cor- upon the universality and immutability of ing or punishment, must be restricted, that port endless misery, the whole attempt rerections and amendments which will ren- God's promises.] der them still more friendly to liberty, and more the means of promoting human hap- Forever, Forever and ever, Everlasting and piness and dignity? May we not see there the dawning of brighter days on earth, and a new creation rising. But I must check myself. I am in danger of being carried too far by the ard r of my hopes.

The liberty I mean includes in it liberty of conduct in all civil matters-liberty of discussion in all speculative mattersand liberty of conscience in all religious matters .- And it is then perfect, when under no restraint except when used to injure any one in his person, property, or good name; that is, except when used to destroy itself.

In liberty of discussion, I include the liberty of examining all public measures, and the conduct of all public men; and of feelings of all people on this question, on writing and publishing on all speculative and doctrinal points.

opinion, all the persecution that has been qually as dangerous, as they regard ours. ever practised would be justified. For if Respecting the meaning of words, as in they must, in doing this, act on their own judgments of the nature and tendency of their tendency; and this right they must exercise in the only way in which civil Prayer, and the Church Articles of Faith. All such laws are right, if the opinion I civil power has nothing to do with any tion, are found to afford. such matters; and civil governors go miserably out of their proper province, whenever they take upon them the care of truth or the support of any doctrinal points -They are not judges of truth; and if they pretend to decide about it, they will decide wrong. This all the countries under heaven think of the application of civil power to doctrinal points in every country but their own. It is indeed, superstition, idolatry, and nonsense, that civil power at present supports almost every where, under the idea of supporting sacred truth and opposing dangerous error. Would n in 1784, directly after the United States not, therefore, its perfect neutrality be the ere acknowledged by Great Britain to be greatest blessing? Would not the interest of truth gain unspeakably, were all the rulers of States to aim at nothing but keeping the peace; or did they consider themselves as bound to take care, not of the future, but the present interest of men; not of their souls and their faith, but of their persons and property; -- not of any ecclesiastical, but secular matters only?

All the experience of past time proves ets from it as we may deem interesting to er to judge of the nature and tendency of we disbelieve the perpetuity of future pundoctrines, must be making it a hindrance ishment, but on account of other difficulet this week a part of his remarks on the to the progress of truth, and an enemy to ties, in reconciling the sacred pages. A

Anaxagoras was tried and condemned in Greece for teaching that the sun and ever, further premise, that these terms are

for exerting themselves, and for shewing trine of the motion of the earth, and suf- which it is applied, and the attending cirhow far they can carry human improve- fered a year's imprisonment for having as- cumstances which are calculated to give would urge the force of these words to esserted it. And so lately as the year 1742, it precision. These we may sometimes tablish their doctrine, how could they op-The faculties of man have hitherto, in the best commentary on the first produc-all countries, been more or less cramped tion of human genius (Newton's Principia) while, at other times, we find our subject undertake to oppose the New Testament, by the interference of civil authority in was not allowed to be printed at Rome, less capable of definite measurement .- from the same consideration? The Jew matters of speculation, by tyrannical laws because it asserted this doctrine; and the Respecting ambiguous terms, two proper might say, You urge, that everlasting against heresy and schism, and by slavish, learned commentators were obliged to pre-steps of procedure are noticeable. First, means an endless duration. But Chrishierarchies and religious establishments. fix to their work a declaration, that on this what they may mean in any place, without tianity teaches that neither circumcision It is above all things desirable that no such point they submitted to the decisions of violence to their proper uses; and, second- availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision; fetters on reason should be admitted into the supreme Pontiffs. Such have been, ly, what they must mean in some places, which is in direct opposition to what God America. I observe, with inexpressible and such (while men centinue blind and by the restricted or enlarged scope of the commanded in the writings of Moses, satisfaction, that at present they have no ignorant) will always be the consequences subject to which they are applied. Let where he expressly names it to be ever-

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

published by the N. H. Association of Universalists. It is written by the Rev. S. C. Loveland of Reading, Vermont. The reader will be pleased with the style, the spirit and the

ON THE WORDS. Elernal.

In calling the public attention to these words, we are not insensible that we invite a discussion of what is considered, by many, an established point in divinity -To call sentiments in question, which have long been accounted beyond the bounds of controversy, is commonly considered a bold & hazardous undertaking. In such an attempt, many of our opposing friends will be disposed to consider us engaged, when they learn that we would ever give to these terms a meaning, short of endless duration. We are ready to allow that the subject is an important one. And we are disposed, as far as we are able, to meet the perfectly reciprocal ground If our Christian friends consider us in the extreme of OF LIBERTY OF DISCUSSION .- It is a error, because they measure our sentiments common opinion, that there are some doc- by their own, they may suppose that we, trines so sacred, and others of so bad a with our accustemed habits of thinking, tendency, that no public discussion of them would be led to regard their views as eought to be allowed. Were this a right qually incongruous, though perhaps not e-

it is a part of the duty of civil magistrates many other things, we are in great danger to prevent the discussion of such doctrines, of being misled by our prejudices. If we these two words being applied to the same life must be equally limited. We acknowlreceive a wrong impression at first, it re- subject, have the same signification. quires but a few slight reasons, occasion-

an age, or ages, far distant from ours,eration; but to show, that we should not doubt, bring us to a correct decision of our subject.

We acknowledge that the most common acceptation of the terms under consideration, is that of an endless duration. But sal meaning in the scriptures. We are ay, and the human powers find full scope Galileo was obliged to renounce the doc- cording to the nature of the subject to priesthood.

rily prove that in a number of places, they therefore, cannot be true, because it al-IN. H. Universalist Tract No. 1. The much short of endless duration; then such following is the first article in Tract No. 1, may be their meaning in any place, without violence to their proper uses. And that the moment he is enforcing the docif we further show, "that in the dispensa- trine of endless misery, from the force of tion of the fulness of times, he [God] might the word everlasting, he is furnishing the gather together in one all things in Christ," Jew with a weapon that will as incontrowhich is the express language of scripture; verti ly overthrow the system of Christhen those words when applied to suffer- tianity. So that in attempting thus to supthis suffering may not exist in opposition verberates against the New Testament, to a universal oneness in Christ.

present attempt, it is just to mention that ero Christians often urge in favor of endthe learned of all denominations concede less misery. Could this be, because they to us this ground, which we would maintain; but this concession is not familiar to weapons of defence, which their own lan-In Gen. xiii. 15, God promises to Abraration. On this subject see further in Gen. ted words. xvii. 8, and xlviii. 4. In both these places the land of Canaan is promised for an to retort to our disadvantage the limited everlasting possession. The remarks alsignification of these terms. They say, we read offered in relation to forerer, are remove the ground of confidence for endhere applicable to the word everlasting .-Another thing is worthy of remark, that

The priesthood of Aaron and his sons, be determined exclusively from the force doctrines; and, consequently, they must ally given to confirm that impression, in and the covenant of circumcision, are exhave a right to prevent the discussion of a fixed prejudice, or prepossession, that pressly called everlasting in the Old Tes- But we contend that the subjects are dual doctrines which they think to be too will not easily admit of further and inpartument; but Christians do not look to the ferent, and that the words likewise applied to them may likewise have a different sacred for discussion or too dangerous in tial inquiry. But it is the province of reason to admit investigation; to be watchful ment of their sins, neither do they circummeaning. There is a reciprocal influence of prepossessions; and to try them, till the cise their children. On the subject of between words and the subjects which they power is capable of exercising it, "by in- ideas held by them, are known to be es- the priesthood, see the following texts.— are intended to express. We form an idea flicting penalties on all who oppose sacred doctrines, or who maintain pernicious opinions." In Mahometan countries, therefore, civil magistrates have a right to silence and punish all who oppose the divine mission of Mahomet, a doctrine there reckended of the most sacred nature. The like like true of the doctrines of transubstantiaoned of the most safety dather. In the most safety dather the most s the Trinity, satisfaction, &c. in Protestant ies. With these remarks, then, we say, while he was zealous for my sake, among give to the word great in both these instance ountries.—In England itself, this principle.

With these remarks, then, we say, while he was zealous for my sake, among give to the word great in both these instance ountries.—In England itself, this principle. ble is the best book to explain the Bible. Israel in my jealousy. Wherefore, say the aid of the words horse and sheep, than the laws which subject to severe penalties We would, by no means, speak against the Behold, I give unto him my covenant of we could form without them. But it is all who write or speak against the Supreme use of other books which aid in throwing peace; and he shall have it, and his seed said, this influence of subjects is some-Divinity of Christ, the Book of Common light on the sacred pages. But we should after him, even the covenant of an everlast- times lost by a direct antithesis, as in Matever be careful how we use them. We ing priesthood; because he was zealous thew xxv. 46, where it says, "These shall should not allow them a stronger bearing for his God, and made an atonement for go away into everlasting punishment, but have mentioned is right. But in reality, to truth, than they, by a careful examina- the children of Israel." Having introduc- the righteous into life eternal." ed these passages, let us now attend to the it is true, find the words everlasting and The Bible is an old book. Its style language of St. Paul on this subject of the elernal, applied to opposite subjects; but and peculiar phraseology were formed in everlasting priesthood. Heb. vii. 12, 13, there is nothing that defines an equality in 14, "For the priesthood being changed, the opposing balance of these su jects .-The genius of its original languages, can-there is made of necessity a change also. Each is left to be described by its own innot be literally and exactly conveyed by a of the law. For he, of whom these things trinsic nature, with the aid of the qualifytranslation into any of the European lan- are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe of ing word annexed to it. Had they read guages; and of course, not by our own. whom no man gave attendance at the al- like the following, "As in Adam all die, This remark is not made with a view to a tar. For it is evident that our Lord sprang even so in Christ shall all be made alive, discussion of the Hebrew and Greek terms out of Judah; of which tribe Moses spake it would have entirely excluded the force corresponding to the words under consid- nothing concerning priesthood." Here of our remarks. In this passage the latwe have the apostle Paul exactly in point, ter word, all, is measured by the former, by feel ourselves bound by their modern and and seemingly without design. There the qualifying words that expressly assert common acceptation, unless this accepta- was probably no difficulty on the subject it to be even so. But nothing like this, do

following manner: "He that is born in thy ey, must needs be circumcised; and my covenant shall be in your flesh for an everlasting covenant." Gal. v. 2, 6, "Beportion of these we shall now endeavor to hold I, Paul, say unto you, that if ye be lay before our readers. We would, how- circumcised. Christshall profit you nothing. For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision stars were not Deities, but masses of cor- universally considered as being perfectly availeth anything, nor uncircumcision; but ruptible matter. Accusations of a like synonymous. What then is found to be faith which worketh by love." These last sist on, as an object of supreme impor- kind contributed to the death of Socrates. the meaning of one, will serve as a crite- mentioned passages on the everlasting The threats of bigots and the fear of period from pubmof perfect liberty, religious as well as secution, prevented Copernicus from pubwould not argue that the same term always tional comment. They are equally full to

and, with the fall of the New Testament, We will not attempt to show that these falls the intended ground of endless miseterms may mean a limited or restricted ry. There is, then, a re-action in the arduration. By a limited duration we would gument, that tends to defeat its own purnot be understood, a definite one, like a pose. But we do not learn that the Jews day or a year, but an indefinite, describ- ever availed themselves of this argument ing no precise length of time. In our against Christianity, which the more modall religious classes of common readers. - guage afforded them? No person believes it. The fair and inevitable conclusion,

ham, that all the land which he saw, he therefore, is, that the Jews did not view would give to him and to his seed forever. those words, which are considered answer-But does Abraham's seed possess that able to the words under consideration, as land now? No person will contend for this. But granting that they do, who believes duration. If the terms then were thus that the earthly land of Canaan will be the generally understood to express indefinite possession of Abraham's seed in eternity? duration, then, for aught appears, from this Yet God's promises are all true. It is consideration, the two Testaments harthen indisputable, that the phrase, forever, monize, and the doctrine of endless misecannot in this place signify an endless du- ry is left without support from these dispu-We are not insensible that many attempt

> less felicity; for if everlasting punishment be a punishment of limited duration, eternal edge t at if these two opposite subjectsmust

tion is found to be supported by ancient of those terms in his day. They were we find in the passage selected from Matgenerally understood, and understood dif- thew. Instances may be produced where and scriptural usage. A discussion of generally understood, and understood dif-those original terms, belongs not to this ferently from what they are commonly at the word ererlasting is applied to different place. But the method we propose to a- mong us. Hence the language of the a- subjects in the same verse, and where it is dopt, namely, scripture analogy, will, no postle was not considered contradictory to universally acknowledged, it expresses a the ordinances of God, as established by different extent of duration. To this point we name Heb. iii. 6. "He stood & meas-Let us next compare the covenant of ured the earth; he beheld and drove asuncircumcision, already mentioned, with the der the nations; and the everlasting mounlanguage of the same apostle. In Gen tains were scattered; the perpetual hills we cannot agree, that this is their univer- xvii. 13, God addresses Abraham in the did bow; his ways are everlasting." The ways of God and the mountains are here that the consequence of allowing civil pow- led to this conclusion, not solely because house, and he that is bought with thy mon- called everlasting in the same verse, which cannot be of equal durability. Indeed the very expression that represents the mountains to be "everlasting," expressly asserts that they "were scattered."

The object of the fore-going remarks is to prove from scripture, that the terms under consideration, may signify a limited duration, and that they do not form any insuperable difficulty to the limitation of punishments. That they must be limited when thus applied, we leave for another in America, as shall render it a coun-lishing, during his whole life-time, his dis-expresses a uniform duration, but that its the point, we would establish, as those alwhere truth and reason shall have fair covery of the true system of the world.— duration, in different places, is various ac-

vine promises.

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e editor

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE PAUL.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JAN 11.

THE MILLENNIUM. Much has been, and is now, said by many christians about a period yet to come of a thousand years' or as some, reckoning prophetically, say, of three hundred and sixty five thousand years' duration, called the Millennium at which time all the inhabitants of the world, which is them this week with the last letter of our then to become immensely populous, are to be holy and the sure heirs of eternal salvation. There are a few, and we believe, but a few passages of scripture generally adduced in support of this glorious idea, the legitimate application of which to this subject, cording to our opinion, this popular idea conwhether the texts relied upon as furnishing jects. the proof of it, be correctly understood or not. We know not but it is true ;-at least we hope it is; for what christian soul would not rejoice to believe that a time will come when the truth as it is in Jesus shall become universal, and when all men shall be governed by its renovating and holy influence? The maxim, which is generally admitted to be correct-"Magna est Veritas et prævalebit," very strongly confirms the opinion and strengthens the hope, that truth and its attendant virtues will ultimately become universal and bless mankind with its own divine freedom. The labors of all christians, are, in a great measure, directed to this end, and it being a desirable and a righteous cause, "we know that we labor not in vain in the Lord."

What we are now after, is, admitting the common doctrine of the Millennium to be true, to examine some other doctrines which are usually held in connexion with it, and to show that the latter must be incorrect.

It is said that all the inhabitants of the earth, born after the time of the commencement to the end of the millennium (and the number it is supposed will by far exceed that of those who existed previous to the Millennium,) will certainly be saved with an everlasting salvation. Such a position we surely shall not deny. It is neither opposed to our faith, or our hope, or our charity; but admitting it to be true, it does appear to us that the notion of men now, or heretofore, being less certain of salvation, represents the divine Being as partial in every proper sense of the word. Partiality consists in giving greater blessings or privileges to some than is given to others, equally deserving, or equally undeserving with the former. Now if men in the present day are liable to be miserable foreyer, and men in the time of the Millennium will not be hable to be miserable forever, is not God who brings both into existence in those different times, partial towards the one and less fivorable to the other? Whatever others may think of this question, we confess, that, if, by coming into the world at the present period, there is a liability and a strong probability, that we shall be miserable forever after death, and that if by having our birth procrastinated until the Millennium, we should be certain of being saved, we could ardently hope that we had been among the whom God designs to bring into being at a time when they shall not be liable to endless sufferings. And who would not prefer being born under circumstances that shall render his salvation certain, rather than under such as render it highly doubtful? Since the idea above named, considered in connexion with the doctrine of the Millennium, represents God as partial to his creatures, introducing some into existence under circumstances infinitely less favorable than are those of others, we must conclude, that either the doctrine of the Millennium is untrue, or the notion, that men are now any more exposed than people will be then to endless punishment, is false. Hoping that the former is true, and believing the latter to be untrue, we pass to notice another particular. If it be a truth, and as such ought to be

preached now, that in the Millennium all menthen existing will be saved, it will at that to be preached to mankind. And if, as is contended, it be demoralizing, and of a licentious tendency now to preach to all men saying they will be saved, it must be equally love and obey God only by being assured, that nothing but the brittle thread of life keeps them out of hell, and by having described to them the torments of the damned to which they are exposed, what is to induce published in the public papers of this place. the Millennarians to love and obey God when such a statement, as applied to them, will, confessedly, (as we contend it is also when applied to others,) unfounded and false?-

salists; for they must declare to the inhabitants of the earth that they will all be saved. And if this truth preached then will not have lated to promote licentiousness in one age, cannot be safely preached to, or have a holy influence upon, people in another age.

ERASMUS' LETTERS TO DR. ELY. We recorrespondent "Erasmus" to Dr. Elv. Those letters have contained much historical inforread with deep interest by the public. They deserve preservation. The respected author that he will not forget us, but trust that we cerning the Millennium, be true or false, or shall hear from him often upon other sub-

> THE GOSPEL PREACHER. We have reeived the first No. of the Gospel Preacher, containing two original Sermons by Rev. David Pickering of Providence, R. I. The argument of these Sermons appears to be chiefly directed to prove, that there is a God, that he is infinitely good, wise and powerful, that the Bible is true, and that men are unfer obligations to believe in and obey it .--They are well written and are characterized throughout for a good spirit on the part of the author.

The work is published monthly in Providence, each number containing 16 octavo pages at \$1 per annum, in advance. We hope it may have a liberal circulation.

Missing Numbers. We have had nunerous applications for back numbers of the Intelligencer, from persons wishing to complete their files—and have always sent the numbers wished for, if any we had. We regret that it is not in our power to supply each number that is requested, and we wish all of our friends, who may ask, or have asked and do not receive, to attribute the apparent neglect, to this cause.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that the Rev. SETH STETSON of Salem (Mass.) has asked to be dismissed from his pastoral connexion with the First Universalist Church and Society in that town, and that he will leave Salem as soon as a door opens for his labors elsewhere. Br. Stetson was formerly a Congregational clergyman, of high standing, settled in Plymouth, (Mass.) but a few years since, having renounced his former error and embraced the truth, he withdrew from the Congregationalists and united himselt with the Universalists. He is a gentleman of good talents, considerably advanced in life, though not past his season of active usefulness, and a devoted friend to the truth as it is in Jesus. We wish him a speedy settlement in some one of our able but at present destitute Societies, not doubting but that his services would be useful and satisfactory.

NEW UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. A Society of Universalists has been recently organized in Phillips. Me. The officers chosen at the organization of this Society are, George Bangs Clerk, Moses L. Harris Treasurer, and Joseph D* Charles Church Jr. and Seth Delano Jr. Standing Committee.

* We insert this literally according to the copy sent us, but presume there must have been an acci-dental omission of a surname on the part of our in-

NEW UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION. On Wednesday, the 2d inst. the delegates from the Societies in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, (N. Y.) and the borders of Upper Canada met at Potsdam (N. Y.) and organifavored number who are not yet born, but zed a new Universalist Association. From all accounts the spread of truth is very rapid and gratifying in New-York. It is indeed time that our friends were awake and active every where, and that they convinced the public that we are not, after all, in such a diminutive minority as it is, perhaps, generally supposed we are.

A THEOLOGICAL CHALLENGE! Gur readers probably recollect an account published in this paper on the 1st of June last, of a certain "Mr. B." who while preaching in and about Newport, (N. Y.) said that "Unitarians and Universalists are no more christians than the devil in bell!" and that "all they lacked of being complete devils, was to have their throats cut and sent to hell!"--He "thanked God that he had made a hell attention. I shortly after obtained the other for them," and said that "God would take their souls between his thumb and finger between the Rev. Mr. Robinson and Mrs. and shake them till they would how!!!" It Pond, from which I took every text of scripproves to have been the Rev. James Boyle--"a member and minister," as he says " of time also be a truth, and, as such, ought then the Presbyterian church, employed as a mis- ed them with their connexions. Since that sionary by the Western Missionary Society." This clerical gladiator has recently sent a challenge to the Rev. D. Skinner, a very peaceable and talented Universalist clergydemoralizing and of a licentious tendency to man in Utica, calling upon him in vehement preach to them saying (what is said to be terms to engage in a theological combat with true,) they shall all be saved. Moreover if him and to furnish the place for discussion, persons in the present day can be induced to Mr. Boyle concludes his challenge in the following words :-

> If you accede to my proposals I hope we

I suppose you wish to know my profession certainly all the preachers at that time, if they preach the truth, cannot but be univer
The suppose you wish to know my procession that men at the present day, especially in this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the like privilege, secured to them by the same instrument."

Sir, let your fellow-citizens enjoy in peace this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the like privilege, secured to them by the like privilege, same instrument."

Let us then hear the present day, especially in this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the like privilege, secured to them by the like privilege, same instrument."

Let us then hear the present day, especially in this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the like privilege, secured to them by the inconsistencies and absurdities of Election that time, if an a member and minister of the Presbyte-rian Church.

Let us then hear the present day, especially in this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the like privilege, secured to them by the inconsistencies and absurdities of Election that time at the present day, especially in this land of free inquiry, would lay aside the like privilege, secured to them by the inconsistencies and absurdities of Election that time at the present day, especially in the like privilege, secured to them by the like privilege, same instrument."

Let us then hear the present day, especially in the prese

Mr. Skinner, not willing to put himself upon a par with this mad-cap, in a controversy where his arguments would be met only by a licentious tendency, it cannot have such a denunciations and insults sent a short but potendency now: for truth is the same through- lite note to Mr. Boyle, declining the honor of out all time, and a doctrine, which is calcu- a public discussion with him. This note seems to have offended Mr. B. and he comes out with a second challenge, saying that "Altho' I have not personally received the advice or consent of my brethren on this subject, Iknow their minds, and am confident Christ is to reign personally on the earth and gret to inform our readers that we present that a public discussion is absolutely a desideralum." threatening to call him a coward, and "all that sort o' thing," if he again refuses to meet him. In reply Mr. Skinner says mation, many urgent appeals deserving the that if "a public discussion of the question serious consideration of freemen and been proposed by Mr. B. is, by the Presbyterians in this place, considered "absolutely a desideratum," he will consent to meet either of however, may be strongly doubted. It is not will accept our thanks and those of our rea- the respectable presbyterian clergymen in Uour design in this article to say whether, ac- ders, for his able contributions. We hope tica-viz. Mr. Aikin or Mr. Brace, providing they may desire it, and providing the discussion shall be respectfully and properly conducted, with a prospect of truth being elicited. Whether such a discussion will take place or not, we have yet to learn; but if it does we are confident that the cause of truth has an able advocate in the person of Mr. Skin ner, and free indeed. that if he does not convince Messrs. Aikin & Brace of their error, he will at least convince the candid part of theauditory that their cause can neither be sustained by Scripture or rea-

> In general, we are not the friends of such "discussions," for the belligerants, being persons of "like passions with other men," are apt to carry with them a spirit of contention which produces but little of the fruits of the Gospel. If persons can meet and part in friendship, each being willing to acknowledge the force of the argument on the other side and to make a magnanimous surrender of a point which he is convinced he cannot defend, then indeed might these discussions be profitable; but from what we can public, that his "plan of a Christian have seen of the world and know of human nature, we are persuaded that, in general more bad passions are excited than truth and good wil! produced.

A CONVERT TO THE TRUTH. If we were o undertake to publish all the accounts we receive of individual conversions to the doctrine in which we believe, they would indeed make a large draft upon our columns. But as a general sample, we take the liberty to insert the following well written letter, taken from the Utica Magazine of the 22d ult.

O THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA MAGAZINE. Dear Sir-Permit me, through the medium f your valuable paper, to make a public profession of "the faith once delivered to the Saints." I have long been wandering on the dark mountains of error and superstition .-I have long been taught to believe, (and dare not even examine the evidence to the contrary) that a great part of the human family would be endlessly miserable beyond the grave, and that too for the glory of God acknowledge myself criminally reprehensible for so long shutting my eyes against the light of truth, and so effectually barring my heart against a full belief of "the glorious gospel of the Son of God." It is true have been, for a number of years, a professor, and I humbly hope a possessor of the reigion of Jesus-but now I can truly say in the language of the Queen of Sheba to Sol-"the one half was not told me." now fully and firmly believe in the "restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began"—and that he will, "in the dispensation of the fullness of times, gather together in one, all things in Christ, both which e in Heaven and which are or in him," and that "we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: and he is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world"-"for God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."

It may not, perhaps, be improper nor unprofitable here to state the cause why I have heen led, thus to renounce the "Calvinistic faith," and so cordially to embrace the doctrine of Universal holiness and happiness .-Some time in the month of July last, I accidentally came across the 11th No. of your Magazine, in which was contained a complaint of the church in Hanover, against Mrs. Pond, together with her answer to said com-plaint. The perusal of these articles led me to search the Bible with more than common numbers of the Magazine which contained ture quoted on both sides of the subject, together with those quoted in your remarks, and carefully, and I think candidly examintime I have been a constant reader of your paper, but much more constantly have searched and read the scriptures. The con sequence, as before stated, has been a full the contrary, your designs are unholy, and nal statutes for non-conformity, your belief of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, "who gave himself's ransom for all to be testified in due time."

The joy, peace, and consolation of believing in the impartial goodness of God, can be better conceived than described. I think it to be similar to what the Apostle Peter calls it, "Joy unspeakable and full of glory."-Paul also in the J1th chapter to the Rowill come together as soon as possible—giving the uniform time for notice of said discussion to be published in the published notwithstanding their unbelief, has this re markable exclamation, "O! the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judge-ments, and his ways past finding out!"-Oh that men at the present day, especially in

of Calvin's gloomy creed, and dead their place, the unbounded goodness of God, ly hostility against civil and religious in the unlimited efficacy of the mediation of Christ, and the ultimate restoration of all God's intelligent creatures to holiness and consequent happiness. Then, in my opinion, should we see pure and undefiled religion revive and prevail .- Then would a view of the goodness of God lead us to repentance .--Then should we forsake sin because of the evils connected with sin, and not because we expect to escape the just punishment due our past crimes. And now I feel to warn and beseech every man that is opposed to the doctrine of Universal holiness and happiness carefully to examine the subject, and search the Scriptures daily to see whether these things are so. Come and let us reason to-gether—this is our condemnation that light s come into the world and we love darkness rather than light because our deeds are evil-I am fully of the opinion that nine-tenths of the believers in a limited salvation are as ignorant of the leading doctrines of Universalism as they are of the Mahomedan Alcorap, and perhaps I might justly add, hold it in as much contempt, not surely from their knowledge, but their ignorance of it. bet us hear both sides-compare with scripture, and then judge as reasonable creatures. Let us be careful not to "speak evil of the things we understand not."

May we be led by the Spirit of God into all truth-for the truth alone can make us

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel, Union Square, Nov. 20, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION. FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. LETTER NO. 8. TO THE REV. EZRA S. ELY, D. D. Third,-It must be matter of astonishment to intelligent and independent men who understand their rights, and have the power and will to defend them, that a person of Dr. Ely's standing in society, claiming to be an Ambassador of the Saviour of mankind, should come forward, and without one single blush, tell the Ameriparty in Politics," would not, if carried into operation, "infringe, in the least, upon the charter of their civil rights." must have assumed, it is a fact, that the audience you addressed, and the people at large, were ready and willing to become tame, submissive slaves to a despotic ecclesiastical hierarch . May not the people say, Sir, without being justly charged with want of charity, that any man, who could devise such a plan, and be exceedingly desirous to see it go into effect, must be either an idiot, or a knave? Be pleased, Sir, to answer. For my own part, I am almost ashamed to discuss with you, the unconstitutional character of you plan: indeed it is an insult to the intelligence of an enlightened public to pretend, that such a project is, or can be, sanctioned, by any provision in "our charter" of rights. The constitution of the U. S. contains no religious test, in order to qualify a man for office. A native Mahomedan, or Hindoo, is as eligible to the office of President as any other man: and yet you have the unblushing confidence to assert, that to oppose such an one for office, on the score of his religion, does not deprive him of his rights as a citizen. You make a religious test necessary to qualify a man for office, when that venerated instrument makes none: and yet you have the effrontery to say your plan does not "infringe upon our charter of civil liberties." Your President, and all your rulers must not only be Christians, but must be Christians of the Geneva stamp, must believe in Calvin's fundamentals; and your plan goes to disquality for office, all non-conformists: and et with the constitution, which knows nothing about conformity or non-conformity to your creed, in one hand; and your Bible, which knows nothing about proscription for want of orthodoxy, in the other, you are organizing your " Christian party," to proscribe all those, whom the Constitution does not proscribe, and with unparallelled impudence, come forward, and proclaim from the sacred desk, to the American people, that all this is not in the least, an infringement "on their charter of civil liberties. Alas, Sir, what shall the people think of you? Shall they believe your head weak, or your heart corrupt? If the latter, may they not address you in the language of the Roman poet: "Timeo Danaios, et dona ferentes." "We justly fear the consequences of your christian party in politics, and we have all the reason in the world, to doubt the soundness of your intellect or the honesty of your core." "If the motives, by which you General Government and all state officers are actuated in the recommendation of are as orthodox as you could wish: that such a project, be pure, virtuous and pious, Bedlam is a more suitable place for you, than an orthodox pulpit." "If, on that you have got your test acts, your personance of the property of the prope inordinately ambitious; if sectarian aggrandizement be the secret spring of action, which governs you in all your movements; if your plan has for its object, not the promotion of undefiled religion, but the destruction of freedom in this happy land, and the prostration of the moral faculties, at the unhallowed shrine of clerical short years, this transitory scene will close conscience, if it be not seared with a "hot assembled Universe will be summoned to iron," to say, what feelings of contempt appear before that dread tribunal, from we ought to exhibit towards you." "We

Constitution secures to you."

and Reprobation; and in a word the whole of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in ty in politics." ' It is fraught with dead to be beginned and reliable to the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and substitute in the control of Calvin's gloomy creed, and control of Calvin's erty." "Devastation and ruin and ocean of blood must follow in its train." "You plan, if carried into effect, would, cause the erection of a monument in every village and hamlet in the American Repub lic, with this inscription, in letters of blood "Hium fuit." "Here once dwelt liber. ty." "Here once freemen enjoyed free. dom of conscience." "Here once honest republicans worshipped God according to the dictates of their own unbiassed sense of duty." "But alas, that time is past." The spoiler came, and here lies liberty in ruins." "The monster, orthodoxy, with gigan.

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Wh

tic strides stalked through the land, and with her attendants, knives, and halters and racks, and with her banners inscrib ed, "proscription to heretics, the opponent to christianity," destroyed the invaluable legacy, bequeathed to us by our fathers," Your clerical brethren too, many of whom are believed to be fair, honest, and honorable men, and who are doubtless ignorant of the designs of orthodox leaders. may be charitably supposed to address you thus. "Beloved Brother: we have seen your plan of a christian party in politics. have reflected upon it, and have consider ed it in all its bearings; and we are decided ly of opinion, that it is anti-christian, antiprotestant and unconstitutional." therefore advise you to abandon it without any delay: and seek by sincere repentance to regain the favor of God, which you must have lost, by devising a plan so des tructive to religious freedom." "We re commend to you earnestly to attend to your parochial duties, and let politics "What have we to do with poli lone. tics? "You know, brother, that we have been solemnly consecrated and set apart to the work of the ministry." "We call ourselves the ambassadors of Jesus Christ and it is our business to labour in his vine vard, and endeavor by all Gospel means to bring as many as possible into his spir itual kingdom," "If our pastoral duties are properly attended to, we shall have n leisure time to write denunciation Sermon against the President, or any of our re ers." "If our christian brethren of oth er denominations, are in error, let us us all proper means to reclaim them: let address the throne of grace in their b half, let us use the persuasive language the Gospel for their conversion. above all, let us have charity towards a men; and let us remember the parable the Pharisee and Publican; and let us no tell our neighbor to "stand off, for we are holier than he is." "We beseech von Dear Brother, to remember that present tion for conscience sake, is real persec tion, and utterly inconsistent with the spir it of the Gospel." "Bear in mind, we oray you, that we are all poor, fallible, sin ful men, and are as liable to err, as chris tians of other sects." "We earnestly exhort you therefore to lav aside your plan of a christian party." "It is a wicked, rash, imprudent, uncharitable, unchristian plan; and as such we denounce it. "Let our Father in heaven, who is the sovereign of the Universe, manage his own affairs, in such a way, as to Him may seem meet." "He is able to do all this without our interference." "Finally, let us remember that we must render an account to our future Judge, for the deeds done here, in the body; and the motives, by which we are governed." "Farewell." Such, Sir, we may suppose, is the language of intelligent Republicans in regard to Dr. Ely and his plan: and such the lan guage of all honest ministers of his own sect.

Now, Sir, being about to leave you perhaps forever, I wish to part with you upon terms of christian civility. It is in your character as a minister of the Gospel, that I have addressed you With you as a private gentleman, I have had nothing to do. God forbid that I should. As private individuals, you and I can have no collision. As a fellow-citizen, I sincerely wish you the enjoyment of the best of heaven's blessings. With you as a clergy mai professing the religious creed you now d wish for no intercourse, and in that respect do not wish you " God speed."

In regard to your political creed, if your anniversary sermon contains your real sentiments on the subject, I must say, God deliver me from the consequences re sulting from its prevalence. But let it be granted you, that you have completely succeeded in your plan: that you have elferted the election of an Orthodox Presi Your plan is rotten to the very dent : that the other officers under the you have succeeded in prostrating the cirquisitorial tribunal established, and in full operation; that you and your associates are in the full exercise of the most despotic sway, over the consciences of the stout-hearted republican; grant you this, Sir, and then I ask you solemnly one question. After the lapse of a few more whose decision there can be no appeal are willing, Sir, that you should enjoy that At that tremendous, awful hour, what will liberty of conscience which the state of conscience which the state of conscience with the state of con hiberty of conscience, which our excellent it avail you to have effected the tempora-"Pray, ry purposes of sectarian aggrandizement Sir, let your fellow-citizens enjoy in peace for yourself and your orthodox brethren ERASMUS.

THE CHRONICLE.

AND CATCH THE MANNERS LIVING AS THEY RISE. GARDINER, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1827.

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GARDINER LYCEUM. The winter term of his institution commenced last week; and Mr. Lathrop, the new principal then entered upon the duties of that station. We are gratified by the information that a considernumber is now, we believe, greater than it was at any one time during the past year. the institution are filled, to the most perfect satisfaction of the trustees, and that its important concerns were never, in any respect, nore ably, and satisfactorily conducted .--The distant friends of this truly republican the pleasure which this information is calcufated to produce. We have always been of a great degree of the distrust with which its nursued by our Legislature, in relation to the Lyceum and other literary institutions redounds much to the credit of this infant state, and is such a course as all well wishers to the character and intelligence of the rising generation will be gratified to see continu-

Those persons who have obtained subscribers for the N. England Farmers' and Mechanies' Journal are respectfully requested convenient, as the first No. is ready for delivery, if a sufficient number have subscribed to Journal will also insert the above they will E. HOLMES. much oblige,

LEGISLATIVE CHAPLAIN. We should think

that those intolerants who refused to read

the excellent Proclamations of our worthy Governor for Fast and Thanksgiving, must have ascertained by this time that their bigdry does not receive the public approbation, & that they are not to be allowed to insult our chief Executive Magistrate with impunity .-When the usual resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives last week, inviting the several clergymen of Portland to officiate as chaplains to the House, an amendment was introduced by Col. Carpenter, designed to exclude those ministers who did not read the Governor's Proclamations. This was no more than what common justice and self-respect required. It was due to the Governor, that the popular branch of our Legislature should take some method to express the public disapprobation towards the conduct of those who can never be satisfied as long as our civil magistrates will not be over-ruled by them. We rejoice that such an amendment was offered. Col. Carpenter will accept our thanks and the thanks of the liberal part of the people of Maine for prochaplain be elected and the next day at 10 eight thousand acres sold under the sole auo'clock was assigned for the election. And thority of Maine, amounting to nearly sixtywho was chosen then? Was it a minister any orthodox or "evangelical" preacher? No! No! The choice fell upon Dr. NICHOLS, the Unitarian. Dr. N. was also elected chaplain to the Senate. Whether he will discharge the duty of chaplain of both Houses, we have not learned. Hitherto Mr. Kellogg, an orthodox minister has been the chaplain of the Senate, and but for the circumstance that he goes with, and perhaps approves of those men who refused to read the Proclamations, would probably have been reelected. In addition to the names already given,

we learn that Rev. Adam Wilson of Turner, and Rev. Isaac Rogers of Farmington did hot read the Proclamation for Thanksgiv-

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. On Thursday the 3d inst. Gov. Lincoln appeared before both houses of our Legislature, in Convention, and took and subscribed the oath of office and delivered a Speech which breathes throughout the true spirit of republicanism. Not having room for the whole of the Speech, which would occupy about five of our colsuch extracts from it as we think will be most likely to prove interesting to the reader. He commences as follows :-

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives: It is fortunate that the order of nature, which usually requires the agents of private business, once in the revolution of the seasons to revise their concerns and prepare for for individual and common defence.

the demands of an advancing period, should have been imitated in our political institu-tions. The effect is that the wisdom of the Legislature is called to review only such brief terms of experience that the connexion between causes and consequences is easily traced, remedy can be applied to evil almost at its commencement, and the great check of responsibility is rendered in the highest pos-

sible degree effectual. The Constitution having rendered the field of ambition tenable only for so short a time, it may if for no other some statements. able number of new scholars have already it may, if for no other reason, be expected arrived, and that others are expected. The that the public spirit and pure motive usually carried to the threshold of office, will be preserved, that the obligations created by was at any one time during the past year.

We are informed that all the departments of felicity we enjoy be immolated to prejudice, or our true State policy abandoned for any

purpose of inferior importance. Looking first to the administration of this government, allow me to place these ques-tions before you. What has been the official conduct of every public agent, each of whom the distant friends of this truly republican is directly or indirectly amenable to you?— Herary seminary, will participate with us in Have the members of the Executive department been diligent, faithful, and discreet ?-Have the judiciary correctly expounded the laws, and preserved inviolate the rights of the epinion, that when the design and objects of the Lyceum were fully understood, it would introduce the rights of jurors, parties, and witnesses? Has every citizen received from all the public functionbecome the favorite of the public; this im- aries the attention and respect due his wants pression is strongly confirmed by the attention which has recently been directed towards it, in other states -- and the removal in and systems, in the way of reform, will require the corrective application of your constitutional power. It is due all the officers commencement was viewed by many of our with whom I have been immediately associaown citizens. The liberal policy hitherto ted to acknowledge a high respect for their efforts to promote the public good.

After speaking of the Kennebec and Houlton roads, which he thinks it is desirable to have completed, he introduces the subject of the seat of government as follows:-

As a responsible representative of the people, having no other opportunity of advancing the opinions I entertain, I must beg leave to refer this consideration, connected with the yroposed location of the seat of government, to your serious deliberation. It relates only to the method of accomplishing the chanics' Journal are respectfully requested purposes which, eventually, will require of to send the names to the editor as soon as scems to be imposed on those who are founding great establishments, more for the benefit of their descendants than of themselves. mable the work to proceed. If those editors Debts, with individuals or States, too comwho have had the politeness to notice the monly result in the evils of insolvency, and however plausible the argument may be that future generations ought to have imposed on them, in part, the burdens of the public con-tributions we may think for their benefit, the human character is such that an entailment of a debt, public or private, is commonly honored at first only by its increase, which is followed by the refusal to pay it, and afterwards by dirgraceful contentions.

Let us then, for providing public buildings, which at no distant period must be crected on the place you may approve, proceed with reference to our means, avoiding excessive taxation and loans, always attended with knowledged, in favorable terms, the amicable early or remote disasters. Instead of imposing our judgment on the operations of far as, on the occasion, it was represented, he future periods, let us act on existing means with the view of transmitting benefits and not obligations and incumbrances, and of being ablo to say in our testaments, we leave a ystem and an estate, an oxample and a benediction, but we bequeath no restrictions on your freedom, on your discretion, or your policy. If we shall judiciously use the capital in our public lands we can accomplish all our objects.

In relation to the public lands, our title to which is undisputed, he remarks, that

The settlement has been rapidly advancing inder the encouragement of our legal regulations, and the measures of execution which have been applied. Within the term of the existing Land Agency, while private proprietors have been subjecting a great portion of the wilderness to the support of families, the State has disposed of soil and its produce to posing it. After some debate, in which it the amount of more than seventy thousand was clearly discovered that a majority of the dollars, of which a part is now on the roads House viewed the conduct of those ministers and incidental attentions. Some adwith indignation, Col. C. withdrew his amend-ment with a view to obtain a more effectual this fund and the joint sales of Massachusetts test of the feelings of the House upon this subject. It was moved that one and only one three thousand dollars, has been placed in the control of the government. About forty who did not read the Proclamation? Was it thousand dollars remain in the Treasury, in the form of notee and contracts, secured by lien on the grants. Fifty seven thousand six hundred acres have also been granted to Academies. This, in connexion with the sales made by Massachusetts, under the terms of Separation, subject to but small deductions of expenses, must satisfy all of the importance of our Public Lands.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the habit of trespassing, which was a stain on the character of our State, and vexatious and pernicious to all concerned, appears to have been exterminated.

It is a common, but a very indiscreet and incorrect remark, that our public lands are not valuable to the State. A proper examination of the subject will show that merely in a fiscal calculation they are of much use ful importance. It is to pronounce the State unfit for self-government, to say, that millions of acres of goodly hills and dales watered by long and boatable streams, are of no value. Whether, however, of value or not, in regard to the Treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of being able to give them away is worth more than, without it, would be the richest mine of gold.

There must now be more than four hundred thousand inhabitants in Maine,

To continue the impulse of the prosperity we eminently enjoy, it cannot be doubted mns, we can now do no more than insert that it is necessary to cherish a solemn and unsverving respect for the rights of all the citizens, whether they may live in cabins on the frontier, or in such large and ostentatious mansions as you can see around you. If any or can say, I am an American citizen and have been injured by foreign power, it seems proper to make as strong an effort for correction as will not compromit the general welfare, under the means which can be applied

After giving a brief history of our North-Eastern boundary difficulties, in which he thinks that the U. S. have not the right of ceding, by means of an umpirage, any part of our original territory, he says:

It has therefore, been believed to be due this state to advance the doctrine that the sub-mission of its boundary to an umpire, un known to herself, and upon terms not confi-ded to her consideration, will leave her at lib-erty to act upon the result as to the country and herself may be dictated by the most just and patriotic inclinations. Yet if it be true that the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent has involved much of federal authority, beyond the limits which many eminent states-men have contended to be the true ones, as the treaty exists, the delicacy of the case, in relation to public faith, ought to have some influence upon our assertion of our claim, although an entire concession cannot be expected. It ought to be distinctly understood that there is a perfect barmony of sentiment with the federal administration in a most essential particular, in regard to which the language of Mr. Clay, the Secretary of State, is calculated to be highly satisfactory. It is as follows: "The Government of the United States is fully convinced that the right to the territory is with us and not with Great Britain. The convictions of Maine are not stronger in respect to the validity of our title, than are these which are entertained by the President.! Whatever may be the character of the pro-

posed umpirage, it seems necessary to adopt some rule of procedure as to the duties to be discharged before its results shall be known. and I cannot but hope to learn from you, in some way, what measures you will consider to be proper, if such acts as that of the arrest and incarceration of Baker shall be repeated. There will be no wish to go beyond your direction, nor to fall short of it; and, thus far, while the object has been to give no assent to injustice, there has been a steady view to your contemplated consultations and probable commands. It was an arrest which the testimony seems to me to condemn; vet it cannot but be hoped that the neighboring government will place right the hasty acts of unthinking agents, and that we, expecting that generous conduct which springs from the character of an Englishman, should not suddenly and unnecessarily engage with him in contentions. While we were acquiescing in the abeyance of our rights, as connected only with property, the call for interposition was not imperative, but, when unauthorised power was applied to the persons of our citizens along the Aroostook and in other places, it seemed proper to ascertain the facts, in order to submit them to your consideration and to that of Massachusetts and the Nation, both of which will feel an interest, not only in the protection of our fellow citizens in Maine, but in the other relations of the subject. A letter was, therefore, sent to the Lieut. Gov. of New Brunswick, containing a request that he would cause information of the facts relating to the arrest of Baker, to be returned. While in his reply he acdeclined to make the explanations requested, excepting to those with whom he is directed to correspond, or under whose orders he is

It must be known to you that in addition to the means above mentioned, Mr. Daveis was apppointed to obtain the information which all have appeared to consider desirable. From what has transpired, there is no doubt in my mind of the intention of the government of New Brunswick to extend its jurisdiction and to confirm it, if possible, over the whole dis-

puted territory.
It is not to be anticipated that the deplorable event of a war with Great Britain may not occur again. If that melancholy result of human frailty shall be produced, the situation of Maine will require great resolution and activity. The concentration of the British forces with the view of dividing the Union, by an occupation of New-York, will not be attempted again, but the seaboard and the interior frontier of Maine will be the one a line of maratime invasion, and the other of excursions and incursions according to the explained the reasons why he was opposed emergencies relating to our defence. The effort will be probably to cut off this State or it. Mr. Strong of N. Y. and Mr. Wright of effort will be probably to cut off this State, or at least for this we ought to be prepared, so Ohio, called upon the members of the comas not to admit any repetition here of such scenes as occurred during the last war. It would appear to be proper to solicit of the general government the erection of some strong fortresses on our interior frontier. Its own disposition, and the obvious utility of man to offer the resolution, though he did works so situated, in anticipation of others not propose it. He said the object was to where the country is better quarted, would, obtain that kind of information which the where the country is better guarded, would, it may be hoped, assure, to a representation of this State, a favorable reception.

In relation to the militin, he remarks:

There are now more than forty thousand men belonging to the Militia, divided into five hundred and sixty-three cempanies. The arms and stores in the Arsenal amount in vulue to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the number of arms having been recently increased by a large supply from the United States.

MAINE LEGISLATURE. The vacancies in the Senate have been filled by the election of John Balkham of Washington, and Joseph Shaw of Waldo counties. The following gentlemen have been chosen by the Legislature, Counsellors for the current year, viz :-Daniel Wood of York, Jonathan Thayer of Lincoln, Josiah Dunn, Jr. of Cumberland, amendment, with a view of limiting the pow Edward Fuller of Kennebec, Timothy Pills- er of the committee, and confining their inbury of Washington, Charles Hutchings of quiries to such facts as might be useful in Hancock, and Joel Whitney of Somerset .-Amos Nichols is re-elected Secretary of State and Elies Thomas, Treasurer, Ebenezer Hutchinson has been again chosen Clerk of the Senate, and James L. Child, Clerk of the sion would, if it had passed, been a fraud up-

The following Committees have been ap-

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE. On Bills in a Second Reading. Messrs. Washburn, Dennet, Williams, Megquier, Hathaway, Kava-nagh, Cutler, Richardson and Sweat. On Engrossed Bills. Messrs Emery, Miller, Cush-man, Grover, Herrick, Weston, and Mace.

On Contested Elections. Messrs Smith of N Bourne, Iugails, Dwinall. and White of M.
On Leave of Absence. Messrs Bonney, Howard and Rowell.

On Finance. Messrs Adams of P. Clark, and Cush-

On County Estimates. Messrs Johnson of B. Clark

On County Estimates. Messrs Johnson of B. Clark and Hyde.
On Change of Names. Messrs Smith of Newfield, Bartlett, and Leonard.
On Bills in Third Reading. Messrs Emerson of Y, Bourne, Jewett, Emerson of P, and Allen of N. On Engrossed Bills. Messrs Allen of N, Shaw, Humphrey, Holbrook, and Johnson of F.
On the Pan Rall, Messrs Sampon, Saymard and On the Pay Roll. Messrs Scammon, Sayward and

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES. JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.
On the Judiciary. Messrs Wilhame, Megquier, and Hatthaway, of the Senate; Messrs Pond, Mitchell, Evans, Clark, and Smith, of the House.
On Literature and Literary Institutions. Messrs Cushman, and Kavanagh, of the Senate; Messrs Aideu, Emerson and Cobb of W, of the House.
On State Lands, Messrs Washburn, Cutter, and

On State Lands. Messrs Washburn, Cutter, and Weston of the Senate; Messrs Vance, Leane, Pitts, Wellington and Redugton, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns. Messrs Dennet, and Herrica, of the Senate; Messrs White, Cummings, and Robisson of the House.

and Robinson of the House.

On Banks and Banking. Messis Emery, and Richardson, of the Senate; Messis Swan, Fulici, and Lord of the House. On the State Prison. Messrs Cutler, and Miller, of the Senate; Mess & Hodgman, Johnson, and Mar-shall of the House

shall of the House

On Turnpikes, Bridges, and Canals. Messrs Sweat,
add Grover, or the Senate; Mes.rs Chase, Holt and
Burley, of the House.

On Incorporation of Parishes, &c. Messrs Miller,
and Mace, of the Senate; Messrs Cobb of D, Fittchinson and Parcher, of the House.

On Manufactures. Messrs Weston, and Baikham,
of the Senate; Messrs Spring, Magre, and Whitney

of the Senate; Messrs Spring, Moore, and Whiting

On Milicia and Military Affairs. Messrs Balkham, and Hathaway, of the Senate; Messrs Waterman, Russell, and Laborer of the House. On Interior Fisheries. Messrs Parsons, and Shaw,

the Senate; Messrs M' Kown, Kilby, and Alden, On application from sick and wounded Soldiers. Messes Grever, and Mace, of the Senate; Stesses Bradford, Buraam, and Puetps, of the House. On Accounts. Messes Kavanagh, and I mery of the Senate; Messes Biancy, Hazeitine, and Shaw

On Letteries. Messis Richardson, and Cushman, Senate; Messrs Webb, Robbins, and Fogg,

of the House, So much of the Governor's Speech, and Documents accompanying the same, as relates to the Northeastern Boundary, was referred to Messis Megquier, Williams and Hatnaway, on the part of Megguer, Welliams and Hallaway, on the part of the Senate, and to Messrs Deane, Foller, Carpenter, Vance and Burnham, on the part of the House, with authority to cause such of the documents to be printed as in facir opinion the public good requires.

On motion of Mr. Williams, so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Houlton Road, and other internal improvements, excepting the Kennebee or Canada Road already referred, with the documents, relating thereto, to a select committee.

uments relating thereto, to a select committee.---Messrs Williams and Balkam were appointed on that committee.
On motion of Mr. Williams, the following Orders

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech

as relates to the location of the Scat of Government and for providing Public Buildings, and with the documents relating thereto, be referred to Messrs Demet, Kayanaga, and Weston, with such as the House rear lion.

House may join.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the doings of the Commissioners, and the dispositions of the Public Lands with the documents inercito relating, or referred to the joint standing committee on State Lands.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Speech as tenates to the claim upon the U. States, on account of services of the Militi, during the late War, be referred to Messis Megquier and Sweat, with such as the House may join.

as the House may join.

On motion of Mr. Redington the House, on Friday last, ordered that Heard Lord who has been qualified to take a seat as member of the House, be

suspended from sitting as a member until otherwise ordered.

ordered.

A resolution has passed the House requiring the Secretary to advertize for and receive scaled proposals for doing tho state printing for the ensuing year, and to contract with such as will execute the work upon the lowest terms. Year 73, Nays 67.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[From the Boston Courier.] WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1828. There was a long and spirited debate yes-

terday in the House of Representatives on the question of adopting a resolution authorizing and empowering the committee on manufactures to send for persons and papers .-In offering the resolution, Mr. Mallary, the chairman, stated that he did so by the instruction of the committee, and very briefly mittee who voted for this resolution to give their reasons for proposing so extraordinary a measure. At length Mr. Stevenson rose, evidently with great reluctance, and said that he voted with those who instructed the chaircommittee had not yet obtained. He denied that the committee were disposed to delay the discussion of the tariff, as had been suggested by the gentlemen who had spoken. The committee wished for more light on the subject, and if the House would not enable them to obtain the light thus wanted by adopting the resolution, the committee was willing to go on and report a bill, acting under the light they already possessed, throwing the responsibility on to the House. Mr. Stewart of Pa. proposed an amendment, which was declared to be out of order, as it changed the nature and purpose of the resolution. Mr. Strong replied to the arguments of Mr. Stevenson, and was followed by Mr. Storrs of N. Y. who showed the uselessness and danger of conferring so unprecedented a power on the committee. He avowed his willingness to take upon himself his share of any responsibility that might devolve upon the House by a refusal to grant the power desired. Mr. Oakley of N. Y. proposed an guiding the judgement of the House. This amendment was strenuously opposed by Mr. Stevenson. In the course of his remarks he undertook to prove, from the importations of wool into the port of Boston, for the three last years, that the Woollens Bill of last seson the House, and upon the nation, inasmuch as the largest portion of the wool so imported, would not have been subject to the increased duty proposed by that bill! The dis-cussion proceeded with some warmth. Mr. Mallory was proceeding to remark upon the effects of the tariff of 1824, when he was called to order by Mr. Ingham. He submitted to the decision of the chair, and took his seat. Mr. Livingston of Louisiana then made a

His remarks were forcible, but his argument was not altogether so fair as we had expected from Mr. L. While he was speaking, Mr. Randolph, who had appeared to take more than common interest in the debate, often looked at him, and greeted him with a significant nod of approbation. Once Mr. R. left his place and passed across the House to Mr. L. to offer him a hint, When Mr. Livingston sat down, Mr. Oakley again rose, and after expressing his fears that the amendment he had offered would involve the members in some difficulty, he withdrew it, and offered another-which was, to strike out all the original resolution, after the word resolved, and insert, " That the committee on manufactures be empowered to send for, and to examine persons on oath, concerning the present condition of our manufactures, and to report the minutes of such examination to the House." The debate now seemed to take a somewhat different course, and the partakers in it to have been enlivened with new fire. Mr. Stewart spoke for some time, was called to order by Mr. M'Duffie and Mr. Cambreling, and at length resigned the floor to Mr. Buchanan, who spoke powerfully in favor of the amendment. Mr. Randolph rose to offer a single suggestion in addition to the argument of Mr. Lavingston, which was, that the resolution would give to the committee the great benefit of viva voce testimony, in contradistinction to that which was written only. Mr. Wood of N. Y. said his objection rested on none of the grounds yet stated .-He doubted the power of the House to confer on the committee the authority they requested. In a subsequent stage of the de-bate, Mr. Oakley said he supposed this power of the House rested on the common law of parliament. This answer did not satisfy his colleague, Mr. Wood; the power of this House, and that of the House of Commons were very different, and he believed that this compulsory process of the House had never yet been resorted to, except in contested elections, or in cases in which impeachments might result from the investigation. In the course of his remarks Mr. Oakley said he resumed the manufacturers would willingy be examined on oath, and that, as soon as it was known, testimony would be so received, they would be flocking in from all quarters. From this remark Mr. Sprague of Me. took occasion to turn the gentleman's argument against bim; for if the persons interested were so ready to offer their testimony voluntarily, then the granting of his power to compel their attendance was altogether unnecessary, and he could not vote to confer unnecessary power on any committee. Mr. Oakley acknowledged shat, if the committee already possessed the power to examine witnesses on oath, the resolution would be inoperative. The fact that the committee did possess this power was afterwards ascertained by Mr. Randolph, who read a section from one of the laws conferring that general power. Mr. Wright of N. Y. one of the committee on manufactures, and Mr. Floyd of Virginia, spoke in support of the resolution, and Mr. Hoffman of N. Y. against it. The amendment was, at length agreed to, and the resolution as amended, was agreed to, 102 to

spirited speech in favor of the resolution.

M. B. F. O. F.

AT Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening Jan. 16, at 6 o'clock.

J. D. ROBINSON, Scribe.

A DVERTISEMENT -- My health being so low, that presuming I shall never be able to attend to the publication of my "Scriptural Exhibition of the glorious Triumph of Jesus Christ over Sin, Death and Hell, &c. to obtain subscribers to which, Prosand Hell, Se. to obtain subscribers to which, Prospectuses were not long since sentout, I would hereby give notice, that I have committed the pushication of the work to the bands of another gentleman who will not depend upon distant subscribers but will go or send an agent with his Prospectus throughout the country. Consequently, I would further observe, the subscription papers which I sent out may not be returned to me, as they would be of no use and might subject me to not a little postage. Those who have used exertions to obtain subscribers will receive my hearty thanks, which are all ers will receive my hearty thanks, which are a that I can give. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON. Buckfield, Jan. 1, 1828.

N. B. Those who have collected, or may this winter collect money for me on the sales of my "Apology," &c. are carnestly desired to enclose it, in the presence of the Post Master, and forward it to me as soon as possible, per mail. I wish those at a distance to remember that my printer must be pand. S. II.

MAINE STATE LOTTERY,

TO BE DRAWN IN PORTLAND, To-morrow.

SCHEME.

Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1; Quarters, 50 cts. for sale at P. SHELDON'S LOTTERY-OFFICE, GARDINER.

January 11. BRICKS WANTED .-- Proposats will be re-ceived until the 15th day of February next for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. 1 of 750,000 common Bricks.

1 of 750,000 cammon Bricks.

These bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average, when thoroughly burned, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1-2 inches.

They must be of the best quality of Merchantable Bricks. The proportion of salmon or pale bricks must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and no soft or very pale bricks will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed 1-8 of the whole; and none of these that are much received. winle; and none of these that are much warped will be received. The proportion of broken bricks must not exceed two per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 15th of May

1828, and the remainder in the course of the summer and autumn of the same year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the contractor— provided that there is always on hand the supply

requisite for the progress of the work.

Before forming the contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer office at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliver-

Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received. All communica-tions touching this subject to be directed to Lt. Col. Joseph G. Fotten, U. S. Eng. Newport, R. I. Fort Adams, Dec. 10, 1827.

PORTRY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir.]

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

She was, indeed, a pretty little creature, So meek, so modest: what a pity, madam, That one so young aid innocent, should fall A prey to the tavenous wolf.

The wolf, indeed! You've left the nursery to but little purpose, if you believe a wolf could ever speak, Though, in the time of Æsop, or before.

Was't not the wolf then? I have read the story Was't not the wolf then? I have read the story A hundred times; and heard it told; nay, told it Myself, to my younger sisters, when we've shrank Together in the sheets, from very terror, And, with protecting arms, each round the other, Even sobbed ourselves to sleep. But I remember I saw the story acted on the stage, Last winter in the city. I and my school-mates, With our most kind preceptiess, Mrs. Bazely, And so it was a robber, not a wolf. That met poor little R ding Hood i' the wood?

Nor walf nor robber, child; this pursery tale.

Nor wolf nor robber, child: this nursery tale Contains a hidden moral.

Hidden: nay,
I'm not so young, but I can spell it out,
And thus it is: children, when sent on errands,
Must never stop by the way to talk with wolves. Tut! wolves again: wilt listen to me child? Say on, dear grandma.

Thus then, dear my daughter:
In this young person, culling idle flowers,
You see the peril that attends the maiden
Who, in her walk thro' life, yields to temptation, And cuits the nuward path to stray aside, Altured by gaudy weeds.

Could gather butter-cups and May weed, mother. But votets, dear violets—meth uks
I could live ever on the bank of violets, And die most happy there. At your years die! You die, indeed,

Then sleep, ma'am, if you please, As you did yesterday, to that sweet spot Down by the fountain; were you seated you. To read the last new novel—what a'ye call it—The Perset was a last as we have a last as well as The Prairie, was it not?

It was, my love,
And there, as I remember, your kind arm
Pillowed my aged head: 'twas irasome sure
To your young limbs and spirit.

No, believe me, To keep the insects from disturbing you Was sweet employment, or to fan your cheek When the breeze fulled.

You're a dear child!

To gaze on such a scene! the grassy bank, So gently sloping to the rivalet, All purple with my own dear violet, And sprinkfed o'ce with spring flowers of each tint. There was that pale and humble little blossom, Looking so like its name-sake, INVOCENCE; The fairy-formed, flesh-bard anemone, With its fair sisters, called by country people Fair maids o' the spring. The lowly enquefoil too, And statcher marigold. The violet sorrei Blushing so rosy red in bashfulness, And her companions of the season, dressed In varied pink—The partridge evergreen, Hanging its fragrant wax work on each stem, And studding the green sod with scarlet berries.

Did you see all these flowers? I marked them

O many more, whose names I have not learned And then to see the light blue butterfly Roaming about, like an eachanted thing, From flower to flower, and the bright honey-bee; And there too was the fountain, overhung With bush and tree, draped by the graceful vine. Where the waite blossoms of the dogwood, met. The crimson rose-bud, and the sweet birds sang. Their madigals: while the fresh springing waters. In 1 storing the green fern that bathed withou them. Leaped joyful o'er the farry mound of rock, And fell in music---then passed practing on, Between the flowery banks that bent to kiss them.

I dreamed not of these sights nor sounds.

Then just
Beyond the brook there iay a narrow strip,
Like a rich ribband, of enameled meadow,
Gut by a pretty precupice, whose top
Was crowned with rose bay. Half way down there stood

Sylph-like, the light factastic columbine As ready to leap down upon her lover Harlequin Bartsia, in his painted vest Of green and crimson.

Tut! enough, enough, Your madcap fancy runs to riot, girl, We must shut up your books of botany, And give you graver studies.

Will you shut The book of nature, too, for it is that I love and study. Do not take me back To the cold, heartless city, with its forms And dull routine; its attificial manners And arbitrally rules; its cheerless pleasures. And martidess masquing. Yet a little longer O let me hold communion here with nature.

Well, well, we'll see. But we neglect our fashioned." Upon this picture-

Poor Red Riding Hood! We had forgotten her; yet mark, dear madam, How patiently the poor thing waits our leisure. And now the hidden moral

Thus it is: Mere children read such stones literally, But the more elderly and wee, deduce A moral from the fiction. In a word,
The wolf that you must guard against is---LOVE.

I thought love was an infant : 'tojours cofant' The world and love were young together, child, And innocent -- alas! time changes all things.

True, I remember, love is now a man, And as the song says, 'a very saucy one'— But how a wolf?

In cavenous appetite,
Unpitying and unsparing, passion is oft
A beast of prey. As the wolf to the lamb,
Is he to innocence.

I shall remember,
For now I see the moral Trust me, madam,
Should I e'er meet this wolf-love in my way,
Be ne a boy or man, I'it take good heed,
And hold no converse with him. You'll do wisely, Nor e'er infield or forest, plain or pathway, Shall be from me know whither I am going,

Or whisper that he'li meet me. That's my child. Nor in my grandam's cottage, nor elsewhere,

Will I c'er lift the latch for him myself, Or bid him pull the bobbin. Well, my dear, You've learned your lesson

Yet one thing, my mother, Somewhat perplexes me. Say what, my love,

I will explain.

Deceived poor grandam first, and atc her up:
What is the moral here. Have all our grandmas
Been first devoured by love?

Let us go in ; The air grows cool---you are a forward chit.

MEMORY.

Hail, memory, hail, in thy exhaustless mine, From age to age, unnumber'd treasures shine ! Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey, And Place and Fine, are subject to thy sway ! Thy pleasures most we feel, when most alone; The only pleasure we can call our own.

POPULAR TALES.

THE MYSTERIOUS BELL.

A FRAGMENT.

It was a dead calm; the sun beamed bright and beautiful upon the ocean, in sitting glory, and all life and animation had given place to that overpowering listlessness, which none can form any idea of, but they who ha e experienced a long continued calm at sea.

I was leaning against the taffrail, gazing upon the dark waters below, in that state of apathy, in which thought itself becomes almost too great an exertion, when suddealy a breath of wind that swept along so lightly as to cause no ripple upon the glassy surface of the waveless deep, wasted to my awakened sense a tinkling sound like the ringing of a small bell at an im mense distance. The unusual circum stance aroused my dormant faculties, and I listened with breathless attention; but the flaw had passed, and all again was si-

lent and deathlike. I remained upon the same spot nearly an hour, but it came not again; and at length, overcome with drowsiness, I retired to my birth. The next morning, when I came upon deck, I found that the calm still continued, and the Captain was of opinion that it would last some days I mentioned to him the incident that had attracted my attention; but he laughed, and said I had been dreaming. He knew we were too far from land for any sound to reach us, and no vessel, he said, could have been near enough for me to hear the ringing of a bell, without also being in sight. The mate agreed with him, but I observed one weatherbeaten tar, who was standing near, to shake his head dou tfully, and his rugged countenance betrayed great anxiety; but he said nothing. The morning passed away, and still the sea was unruffled by any breeze. After dinner, to while away the tedious hours, the Captain and I sat down upon the quarter deck to cards. We had scarcely commenced playing when I was startled by the same bell-like tones, so faint and far, that "nothing lived 'twixt them and silence." I called the Captain to listen; he sat a moment without speaking, and then started up, exclaiming, "I hear it too." The sailors seemed to have noticed it also, for they were hushed and listening. The Captain went aloft with his hear it," said he, "distinctly, but I can see nothing; it cannot be from shore, for we are more than fifty leagues from any land. The attention of all on board was now fully awake. The sailers stood upon the forecastle in anxious groups, all but the old man, the singular expression of whose features I had remarked in the morning." He sat alone upon the windlass, with his hands folded, and his eyes intently fixed upon the deck-but still he spoke not. Various conjectures were hazarded among us, but none that satisfactorily accounted for the noise.

The afternoon passed and the sun again set, while the tinkling sound still came floating over the waves. It was late before sleep closed my eyes that night.

When the morning of the next day dawned, the Captain went again to the mast head with his glass, but no sail appeared upon the horizon-yet still the ceaseless bell was plainly to be heard, while not a breath of wind was to be felt. Noon came, and still the calm continued, and the sound approached nearer and nearer; when, on a sudden, the Captain from the er, he repaired to claim his bride; but she top cried out, "I see it now-but what it had saved herself from his further persecuis, heaven only knows; it does not look tion; he discovered her lying a pallid corpse

silence awaited the approach of this strange navigator. It came careering over the wa- lover has not been heared of .- Album. ter with a rapid motion, and as it drew near, exhibited to wondering gaze a single black mast, rising from the centre of what seemed a square and solid block of wood, but without yard or sail, nor did any living creature appear upon it. I proposed to take the boat and board itthe sailors shook their heads, and the Captain was silent. Determined to discover the meaning of this phenomenon, I jumped into the boat, intending to scull toward b it, when the old sailor seeing my resolution, declared he would go with me; and the Captain, after a few moments hesitation, also joined us. We rowed swiftly onward to meet the object of our curiosity, which was now within half a mile of the ship, and in a few minutes were sufficiently near to perceive the bell, the ringing of which had announced its coming, at the top of the mast. It was green and rusty, as if with age, and the sides of the non-descript bark were covered with barnacles and tangled masses of sea-weed. Immediately beneath the bell, which still swung from side to side with deafening din, was attached a deep sea-line, passing over the side and descending into the water. The moment our boat touched this strange vessel, the bell ceased to toll, and the floating mass became immovable.-We gazed upon it, and upon each other, in amazement; and at length the Captain, in a low and tremulous voice, proposed to return; but the sailor said. "No! it was an evil hour when we met this accursed"-(his voice sunk and I could not distinguish what he uttered)-" but we have met it, and we must not leave it thus. Let us haul upon this line." We did so for nearly twenty minutes, but with great difficul-

ty, for it seemed as if some ponderous

body at the extremity resisted our efforts.

At length the profound stillness that had hitherto prevailed among us, was broken by the Captain, who looked down into the water, and exclaimed " Gracious heavens! what have we here?"

We followed with our eyes the motion of his hand, and saw a large object glistening white beneath the waves, and appearing like a gigantic corse, wrapped in a white cloth, and bound with cords.

"Now may heaven shield us!" said the seaman, in a husky voice, "it is the shrouded demon of the sea!"

As he spoke, he drew his knife from his belt, and in an instant severed the line .-The body turned its white side flashing through the dark waters, and with the rapidity of lightning, disappeared from our

THE FATAL PROMISE.

There are few instances in which parental authority is so frequently exercised as in that of preventing marriages where pecuniary circumstances render the match imprudent, and perhaps there are none in which its exercise is productive of worse consequences. The reasons should indeed be cogent, that could justify a parent in exercising more than persuasion where the happiness of a child is completely at stake The tragic result of such interference it is now our melancholy task to relate .-Mary N. the daughter of a respectable attorney in N. Wales, but who is now dead, received attentions from two suitors. to one of whom she gave her heart, and would also have accompanied the gift with her hand, but for the interference of her mother, who induced her to accept the address of a Mr. P. a wealthier, and in the eyes of Mrs. N. a much more eligib e match. This easing caused the young lady to regard the unfavorable lover with still greater dislike, which increased to hatred on his persevering in his addresses, after which she threw herself so far on his generosity as to confess her attachment to his rival, and to beg him to be content with her friendship. Matters stood thus for some months, when the mother was seized with illness which terminated fatally. In her dying hour, her da ghter, was by her ledside, and she wrung from the weeping girl a promise, that she would give her hand to Mr. P. who was now to her a most loathed object. She gave the promise required, and from that hour her counte nance was never once illumined by even a glass, and looked in every direction. "I transitory smile. She had one last interview with the object of her fondest affec-

What passed is, and ever must be, unknown; but as soon as it was over, he was observed to guit the house like a maniac and she was discovered by her domestics in strong hysterics. A day or two afterwards, she sent for the man to whom her fate was to be united, and appointed the day for the wedding. It arrived; and she proceeded to the church; the pallid hue of death sat on her countenance. She refused the aid alike of her bridegroom and the bride maids: she walked alone with measured steps to the church door, where she paused, and glanced her eye towards her mother's tomb. She then entered the church and the ceremony was performed. On leaving the sacred pile, she informed her husband that she would require one da to calm her spirits, and that therefore she must be permitted to remain alone until the next morning. The arrangement was assented to; and after the bridal feast was over, the husband returned to his own house. Early the next morning, howevlike any craft that ever the hand of man on her bed. A bottle of laudnum, which he found by the bedside, revealed the whole We all rushed to the forecastle, and in of the horrible and unwelcome truth she had drank the poison. The unfortunate

" O MY CHILDREN"!!!

It is with an speakable reluctance that I again obtude on the columns of this paper, the dolorous story of my own embarrassments. But do it I must. The waists and accessities of a large and dependant family, demand it. The salary which ought to be expended for the support of my children, that is the behanded to those, to whom I am adobte the salary which are included. mu t how be handed to those, to whom I for printing the very paper, for which I have received nothing! To speak to a round number, not less than five hundred dollars are now due from Sub-

scribers and Agents. This sum, be tremembered, beats or one udwidud on myself.

Now, cannot the individuals who are in arrearage for one, two, or more dollars, more conveniently pay that small sum, than I can bear the burthen,

above named? N. B. If there be any indebted to me, for the "C. Intelligencer," who will make it appear "C. INTELLIGENCER," who will make it appear that he or they, cannot make payment, without occasioning more suffering than I endure for the wait of it, receipted bils will cheerfully be turnshed. Is not this offer as humane as any could wish? Sure, ly, no one destres my embarrassment. No one wants me to pay away the money, to discharge old debts, contracted for printing, which ought to be expended in food, raiment and fuel, to keep my children comfortable. Well; lend a helping hand, then. Let Agents, whose accounts are unsetteed, and all subscribers in arreatage, come forward to a fair adjustment of accounts. They might at once slacken the cords of the hand, which now has me "by the throat, saying, pay me what then owest."

throat, saying, pay me what thou owest."
The NOTICLS which have appeared in this paper, over my signature, in the style of effectual calls, were probably dictated by my Attorney at Portland, who will act according to my ustructions.

R. STREETER.

Woodle FOR SALL - Proposals will be re-ceived until the first of February, for 2000 cords of Wood on the five mile lot No. 9 in Rich-mond, belonging to James Bowdoin, Esq. of Boston, to be cut and taken off the land within one

Applicants will-state the price they will give per cord, on the 1st mile, on the 20 4th miles from the river. Apply to DANIEL CONY, Augusta. Jan. 2.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, &c. POR sale at the GARDINER BOOK STORE, the Atlantic Sonvenu for 1888, -- The Memorial and the Taken, works of a similar description of the Souvenir will be received in a few days. Also, for sale as ab. we a great variety of Books suitable for youths of either sex and for children. Nov. 23.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Gardiner, Me. December 31, 1827.

Bradford Blanchard, | Hannah Hazen, Ann M. Blanchard, Asa Burns, Wm. Bray, Enoch Bragdon, Ebenezer Burnham, Aaron Bran, Hannah Bran, Cyrus S. Cushman, Permelia Crooker, 2. Enoch Dill, David Flagg, John Fletcher, Henry Foey, Elias Fairbanks, Ira Gray, 3. John D. Gardiner, 2. Amos Gordon, Samuel Grover, Elbridge Gerry,

William Hoit, Caleb Hunt, Lucy Hinkley, Herrod Johnson, Daniel D. Kelley, Abigail Kinsman, John H. Lathrop, Thomas Lewis, John Moore, Rufus G. Norris, Solomon Perry, John R. Plumer, Charles A. Siders, Hannah Turner, John Tucker, Jesse Tucker. Harriet Virgin, David B. Webber, John Walker. SETH GAY, P. M.

Jan. 2, 1828.

The Subscriber requests all who have unsettled accounts with him, of more than three months standing, to present the same for settlement before the ast of the present month. Punctual attend-Ance is expected.
N. B.—TAILORING WORK done in the

best style, and at short notice.

JAMES ELWELL.

January 4, 1828. **ÆTNA**

INSURANCE COMPANY. J. D. ROBINSON,

A GENT for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNS,

od their contents, against loss or damage by

FIRE. The rates of premain are as low as those of any ther similar institution, and the adjusting and payment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal.

For terms of Insurance, application may be made the above Agent, who is authorized to issue pol-Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

E. H. LOMBARD. AGENT TO THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY, IS DULY AUTHORIZED TO TAKE

MARINE RISES. FOREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium as low as in Boston or elsewhere. Polices as sued without delay, upon application to said Agent

April 27.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, O F HARTFORD, Connecticut, offers to in-sure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barrs, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect aimself against the ravages of this destructive elenent, which often in a single hour sweeps away the

The course the office pursue in transacting them The course the office pursue in transacting to business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurance application may be made to the Agent, who is an taorized to issue policies to applicants without delay GEO. EVANS, Agent. Gardiner. Jan 5.1821.

MEW MAT-STORY.

LABAN L. MACOMBER.

(Opposite M. Lellan's New Hotel.) A Sestablished himself as a Hat Manufacturer. 11 and has constantly on hand, for sale, an assertment of Gentleman's, Youth's and Children's HATS, cheap for cash, country produce, or ap-

roved credit.
The following certificates of Hat manufacturers in the City of Boston and vicinity will show the superior quality of Macomber's Patent Machine Hat bodies.

We te undersigned, having seen in operation Macomber's Machine for Planking Wood Hat Bod-les, are of opinion that the bodies are closed better,

smoother, will hold their stiffening, and fine ter than those plunked in the usual manner. JESSE BROWN, Pres't. Boston Hat Manf. ELISHA WOSE, Treas Boston Hat Manf. SAMUEL BARRY. Watertown, C. L. EMERSON, Newburgport, JAMES KENT, West Springfield, MARTIN BATES, Boston, GLO. BASS,

We, the undersigned, having examined the Hat Bodies made by the above Machine, are of opinion Bodies made by the above Machine, are of opinion that they are better made than those manufactured in the common way

BRADFORD LINCOLN Director of the Boston Hat Manf. JOHN LONGLEY, HENRY CLARK, Finishing Agent of the Boston Hat Manf

We, the undersigned naving made use of Macomber's Machine for Planking We of Haf Bodies, do hereby-certify that the bodiess o planked are so oother and closed better than they can be in the usual manner. The laborious part of the work is done by the machine.

PIRAM MORTON

**PROPRIEM TO NAVINGE TO NAVIN

BIRAM MORTON,
to e machine.

Foreman of Rob't. Baccon's at Factory, Medford.
JOHN WHITE, Methuen,
HIRAM MERRILL, Salem, N. H. N. B. L. L. M. hopes, by the strictest attention to business, and the superior quality of his Hats, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage. Gardiner, Nov. 7, 1827.

BOOKS, BOOKS &C. P. SHELDON has received his Fall supply

BOOKS, STATIONARY, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Comprising a very general and complete assort-ment of such Books and other articles as are usually kept in similar establishments---all, or any part of which he will be pleased to seli on as good terms as any Booksetler in the vicinity.

T SILVER-STEEL PENKNIVES & RAZORS. A large supply of BIBLES. Gardiner, Oct. 30.

ALMANACS FOR 1828.

Maine Farmer's -- Thomas' Farmer's -- New-Eng-nd Farmer's and Christian ALMANACS 10. land Farmer's and Christian ALMANACS to, ale at the Gardiner Bookstone by the grocer ozen or single, at the publishers prices.

BLANKS-for sale at this office.

Chemical Embrocation,-or WHITWELL'S

ORIGINAL OPODELDOC. Treble the strength of the hard kind,

(FBEWARE OF IMITATIONS. HIS article is now, beyond all dispute to sidered by every Physician of extension factors in the interior in the U. States, as the best known extension, Cramp, Numbress, Stiffness of the New Martines, Coul. His matism, Cramp, Numbress, Stiffness of the New Limbs, Chilblains, Chappied Hands, Stings The use of this celebrated remedy is not confed to the American States. Orders for it are to stantly received from South America, the West dies, Nova-Scotia, Lower Casada, and stance orders were received from here in the stance orders were received from here.

TWO DO

VOL

FOR THE

Abbott.

Appleton Augusta, Anson, Bath,

Bengor. Buckfield Belfast. Berwick.

Brinseit Bondoin Boothon Burton,

Calais, Canton, Chestervi

China, Canden, Castine, Dresden.

Dezter,

Dover, Eddingt

Eastport Eliswort Frankfe

Greene,

Union.

Unity Wate Wate

Dan Dan Gree Hav Med Med Nan Pet

dies. Nova-Scotta, Lower Canada, and mon stance orders were received from Englandard sin. In a late letter to the Proprietor, from St vador, the writer observes, "Your open deldech to be well known and fully appreciated." Certificates have been received, sufficient to a column of a paper. A few only, of the first pectability are attached to the direction. which is one from a Physician of the highest in Europe or America. Pause before you purchase.

No one circumstance can more fully value and great demand for this Medicithe numerous servile and contemptible in in existence. Some have so c' stamp and type of the outside stamp and type of the business bingler, as a difficult of detection, except only by the call of the NAME. Therefore, as you value Life (1) be sure to ask for and receive WILTWILL deldeconty, or you may be most wretched

posed upon.

At the same place may be had, the AROMAT SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American (timent, in cases of Catarrh and Headacht dresiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, Diamess Eye-sight, and all diso ders of the head. From its most fragrant and grateful quality, completely counteracts the effects of a balana phere, and being greatly antiputrescent, lein

ensable for all who watch with or visit the ellent article for Jaundice, wantof appear ALSO, --- JARVIS' BILIOUS PILLS, a chees

od fit Family Medicine.

Constantly for sale by

BOWMAN & PERKINS. Gardiner, January 5, 1827.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR FARMERS & MECHANICS, TO BE PUBLISHED IN GARDINER, ME.

And Edited by EZEKIEL HOLMES, M. D.

Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Natural History, in Gardiner Lyccum.

Farmers & Mechanics:—
Permit us to present to you the prospectus of a new periodical publication to be devoted to be promotion of your respective occupations and interests, entitled The New-C GLAND FABLER & MECHANICS JOURNAL. W present it to you without strong hopes that you will unite heart and hand in its support. Its objects are two food.

I. To collect the many improvements which you may make in your several employments, to enlody them, and to hand them to the world, in a permanent shape.

ent shape.
2. To scatter among you such facts and imporments as are or may be made in other parts of

ments as are or may be made in other parts of the world, and thus make the labors of other sub-entert to your own wants.

The advantages of such a publication, will (us trust) be obvious to every one. There is at present nothing of the kind published among us.

By a publication of this kind, difficulties might be explained,—doubts confirmed or done away,—and knowledge more extensively diffused and glaces the most large trust to be a made. those who most need it. It will also be a measacial intercourse between these who are now tant stranger: ;---a medium of friendly excharge sentiment, whereby congenial minds and spiris contribute to the wants, the pleasures and then

ormation of each other.

The work will be published monthly, on good paper. with a fair type, and in an actave form, ach number will contain 24 pages, a part to be voted to mechanical subjects, a part to agricultual and a part to miscellaneous subjects of general util

Each number will contain a cut or engraving of

iome useful machine; touse research in the preferred.

If any one have queries to propose, -- doubt to the any one have queries to propose, -- doubt to be explained, we will plate to be explained, we will plate to be explained. solve, -- or defliculties to be explained, we will slad-ly insert them for those to answer who may feel ompetert.
The Journal will be published at P. Shelden's

office in Gardiner, Maine, and issued at 2 dels. 50 cts. per annum, or 2 dolls. if paid in advace, aid sent to any part of the world to which the mad will convey it.

Convey it.

This, gentlemen, is the plan of our undertaking:
shall it go into operation or not? Our objects to
disseminate k owledge, let it come from what
source it may, and while we shall endeavor to be horest, and give every one his one meed of creat, we shall also be assiduous in collecting and juhish-ing whatever we think will be pleasing and instruc-

We shall therefore put in requisition every publication which we can lay hold of--Newspapers, Magazines, Pamphlets, octave, quarto or tomost submit to a search or, eep out of our way; and such part or parcel with be converted to our use as shall seem out our good.

Any person precuring five subscribers and becoming responsible for the pay, shall receive one

The first number of the Journal is nea y printed and will be sent to any terson wishing to xamine the work; and if a sufficent number of subscribers be obtained to warrant a continuance of the publication, the second will be issued in February, and one number regularly each succeedug month.

Persons obtaining signatures are requested to rward them to the editor or publisher by the first of Jacuary ext.
Gardiner, November, 1827.

OLIVER'S CONVEYANCER.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING. SELECTION of FORMS of General SELECTION of FORMS of Utility with notes interspersed. Sec-By B. L. OLIVER, Jr. ond edition. June 8, 1827.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Execution in the neatest mainer, and the despatch, at the Intelligencer Office.

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the first year's subscription. No subscription will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the publisher, until

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